

TRAITORS AT HOME URGE ON FILIPINOS.

Aid Them to Smuggle in Ammunition and Encourage Them in Opposition to American Authority, Big Seizure of Arms Made at Nankin.

BY JAMES CREELMAN,

Special Cable to the Journal.

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HONG KONG.

Feb. 21.—Traitorous Americans are aiding the Philippine insurgents to smuggle arms from Asiatic coast cities, and giving assistance to them in many other ways.

Verbal messages from Senator Hoar to the Filipinos, sent through rebel agents in Washington, are stirring up the natives to continue the struggle against the United States authority.

Agonillo's dispatches are leading the Filipinos to believe that President McKinley intends to treat with them.

Through the efforts of Consul-General Wildman, who discovered 20,000 rifles and 2,000,000 cartridges stored on flaggers at Nankin ready for shipment to the Filipinos, the insurgents have been deprived of these most valuable munitions of war.

Arms Were Impounded.

Consul-General Wildman induced the Chinese authorities to impound these arms. The loss of them was a terrible blow to Agonillo.

These munitions of war were obtained in Japan by extraordinary official connivance. The Japanese Government sold them to the regular agent of the Filipinos at Yokohama, although for appearance a form of auction was used. The Japanese officials offered 100,000 rifles, with appliances for loading ammunition, for sale last September, and the Filipinos took advantage of this opportunity recently.

In view of the attitude of the leaders of the present rebellion against the United States authority I have obtained a copy of the following cablegram, sent by Agonillo from Hong Kong on August 15 last to President McKinley:

"Agonillo, High Commissioner and Ambassador Extraordinary, representing the Provisional Government of the Philippine Islands, in the name of President Aguinaldo, congratulates you on the successful termination of the war and commends the occupancy of Manila.

I assure the United States of the allegiance and unquestioning support of our people, and petition that we be granted one or more representatives on the commission that is to decide the future of our islands. (Signed)

Marti Bass and other principal leaders of the Filipinos, now claiming independence, filed written petitions in the American Consulate at Hong Kong for American citizenship last May and June.

Natives Fear Slavery.

Manila, Feb. 21.—The native Governor of Camarines, the gold district in the southern part of the island of Luzon, has issued a proclamation declaring that the Americans intend to make the Filipinos slaves.

He has 400 rifles, four antiquated cannons and many spears and bolos to arm his

CAMPOS DEFENDS GE. LINARES.

Dares Count d'Almenas to Repeat Charges of Treason Outside the Cortes.

MADRID.

Feb. 21.—In the Senate to-day Count d'Almenas resumed the attacks begun yesterday upon the generals who were engaged in the war in Cuba. He complained that chests of gold, sent out to pay the troops in Cuba had been returned to Spain intact and unopened. In terms of special severity he criticised Captain Anon, the Minister of Marine.

Twice he was called upon by the President to withdraw his remarks, and his speech was attended throughout with great uproar.

Marshal Martinez de Campos defended General Linares, who was in command of the Spanish troops at Santiago at the capitulation, against the charge of treason brought by Count d'Almenas, adding that the latter would not dare repeat his charges outside the Cortes.

Count d'Almenas essayed to reply, but the President refused to hear him.

Senator Sagasta, the Premier, who spoke amid increasing tumult, deplored the attitude of Count d'Almenas and defended the Government. He ended by calling for the closure.

In the Chamber of Deputies the Opposition continued to bait the Government. Senator Canalejas put a long string of questions to the Minister of Finance, Señor Puigcerver, who declined to reveal the contents of the projected bills. The latter, however, said he hoped in due time to introduce measures to settle the arrears of pay of the soldiers returned from Cuba and to deal with the payment of the Cuban and Philippine debts.

To this Senator Canalejas replied: "Nothing could be conceived more lamentable than the words of the Minister of Finance. It is evident that he has prepared no bills at all, despite the gravity of the situation."

Senator Canalejas then proceeded to censure the Government caustically, attributing its "careless glibness of explanation" to the fact that it was aware that in a few days it would no longer be in office. He said he thought Señor Puigcerver would have done better to acknowledge frankly that this was the reason why no bills had been prepared.



Church at Paco, Scene of the Hardest Fighting Around Manila.

GEN. GOMEZ, TROUGH THE JOURNAL, DECLARES FOR ANTI-ELITES FREEDOM.

The Veteran Cuban Warrior Expresses a Hope for Porto Rican Independence and the Formation of Three Island Republics.

Special Cable to the Journal.

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HAVANA.

Feb. 21.—The following letter from General Gomez, dated Cardenas, February 18, and addressed to the editor of the New York Journal, has just been received by the Journal correspondent in this city:

"Dear Sir—Replying to your two telegrams inquiring whether my letter to Mr. Hostes, published in the newspapers is genuine or not, I have to say that, yes, it is mine. And at the same time I also wish to affirm that my whole life's political doctrine is for the absolute freedom and independence of the people.

"I have offered to the sister island of Porto Rico my moral sword. That is a country prepared for the right. It ought to be and is a deep pain for us, the men of the Antilles, to see how are dying the hope of making it one of the three great countries of the Antilles—a republic which, united to Cuba and Santo Domingo, would be a cause of pride. The accomplishment of this is the ideal of all honest and noble hearts. I could never accept tutelage imposed on the people by any one.

"I believe I have satisfied the wishes of the greatest American newspaper, which has always been our best friend, and I remain, yours truly,

M. GOMEZ."

General Gomez will arrive in Havana on Thursday.

The letter to which General Gomez refers is one recently written by him, in which he expresses the hope that Porto Rico will be as free and independent as Cuba. General Gomez offered his support and sympathy for the Porto Ricans, and wished that they would be able to establish a government of their own, independent of United States authority.

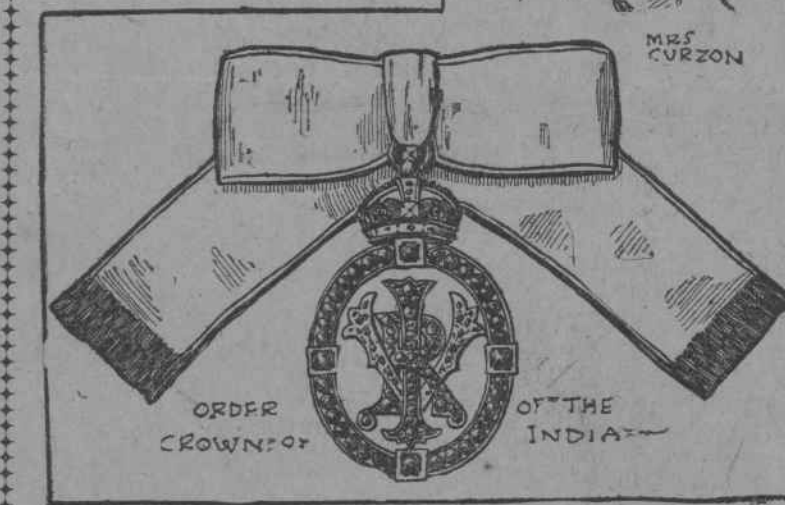
VICTORIA HONORS VICEREINE CURZON.

Makes Her a Member of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India.

SIXTY-FIFTH ON THE LIST.

American Girl's Distinction Announced in the Latest Official Gazette.

IS A DAUGHTER OF L. Z. LEITER.



LONDON.

Feb. 21.—Another great distinction has fallen to the lot of Lady Curzon, Vicereine of India and daughter of L. Z. Leiter, of Chicago. The Official Gazette announces that Queen Victoria has conferred on her the decoration of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India.

This is exclusively a woman's order, and the honor has been bestowed only on the princesses of Her Majesty's royal and imperial house, on the wives and female relatives of former Viceroys of India and on Indian princesses and their relatives.

The rules of the order, as instituted on January 1, 1878, read that it is "to confer on the sovereign and on such of the princesses of Her Majesty's royal and imperial house, the wives and other female rela-

tives of Indian princes, and other Indian ladies, and of the wives and other female relatives of any other persons who have been or shall be Viceroy or Governor-General of India, Governors of Madras, or Bombay, or of the Principal Secretary of State for India, such honours as may be deemed fit to confer."

There are also about a score of noble British women in the order, among them Lady Churchill, Marchioness Dufferin, Lady Mary Temple and others.

Among the Indian princesses belonging to the order are the Maharani Shanti Devi of Kutch, Behar, the Maharani Sakshi, Raj Sahib Sindhia, Allah Bahadur of Gwalior, the Maharani of Mysore, and ten or more women of the Oriental royalty.

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ANDRADE MAY BE OVERTHROWN.

The Revolution in Venezuela Started by Gen. Guerra Is Spreading.

CARACAS.

Feb. 21.—The new revolution started by General Guerra in the interior is reported to be spreading.

The dispatch from Caracas announcing the outbreak of a revolution against President Ignacio Andrade caused much rejoicing among the latter's enemies in this city, where a sort of Junta has been formed.

Although General Andrade has occupied his office only a year, there have been many bitter complaints against his manner of conducting public affairs. The revolution which has been started by General Ramon Guerra is said to be only a forerunner of an uprising of greater proportions which will not be confined to one State, but will be spread over all Venezuela.

Preparations for a revolution against Andrade have long been under way. Representatives of the revolutionists in this city have succeeded in collecting a large amount of money, which has been placed in a bank here to the credit of Señor Juan Gonzalez, who is now in London negotiating for the purchase of 20,000 Mauser rifles and smokeless powder. Gonzalez was in New York about two weeks ago, having arrived here from Caracas on his way to London. While here he was in daily communication with other Venezuelans opposed to Andrade.

Señor H. de Castro, who is one of the most active of Andrade's enemies in this city, said to a Journal reporter yesterday that the movement of General Guerra was made somewhat prematurely, but that it would not interfere with the plans now making. He said that the opposition to Andrade was so general that the revolution will be taken up by men of all political parties.

The latest private advices from Caracas state that the jails are being filled with political prisoners, who are charged with plotting against the president. Governor Andrade, of the State of Zulia, is said to have sent about fifty prisoners from Maracaibo to Caracas, among them being many prominent men, including several editors of newspapers. Two of the most prominent men in prison were Dr. Francisco Castillo and General Jose Maria Hernandez. The former was Secretary of the Interior under the late President Crespo, General Hernandez was the well-known by the sobriquet "El Mocho" (the cripple), on account of a crippled hand, and a wound received in a previous revolution, is a recognized fighter, and has a following. It was intended that he would not interfere with the plans now making. He said that the opposition to Andrade was so general that the revolution will be taken up by men of all political parties.

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LOUBET PLEADS FOR PEACE AND CONCORD.

Pledges Himself to the Republic, and Asks the Co-operation of France in Strengthening and Carrying on Its Work—Praise for the Army.

PARIS.

Feb. 21.—The Chamber of Deputies was crowded to-day, when M. Loubet's first message was read. It was greeted with salvos of applause. The House adjourned until Friday.

The Senate received the message with similar approval and passed the Credits demanded to defray the expenses of the funeral of the late President Faure.

President Loubet's message was as follows:

"Summoned to the First Magistrature of the country, I need for the accomplishment of the great duties devolving upon me the co-operation of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies. I ask this of you, and I am sure it will not be withheld. You may count upon my firm desire to dedicate all my efforts to the defence of the Constitution. You have as a pledge thereof my unshaken devotion to the republic.

"The regular transmission of power, accomplished in a few hours after the most sudden death of our beloved and regretted President, Félix Faure, has afforded in the eyes of the whole world fresh proof of the fidelity of France to the republic at a time when some misguided men are seeking to shake the confidence of the country in its institutions. The National Assembly, true to its duty, has accepted the desire to bring about the pacification of men's minds and to re-establish and make lasting the union of all Republicans.

Tolerance and Concord.

"Passionately devoted to the principles of the French Revolution and the regime of liberty, it will be my constant anxiety to assist Parliament in this necessary work of tolerance and concord.

During the course of the temporary difficulties through which we are passing, I have by my long-forged and dignified and the patriotism of her Parliament, has grown in the esteem of the world. Why, then, should we not have a similar understanding in internal affairs? Does not this understanding exist in the country?

"Is there the least doubt of the necessity for paying equal respect to the essential origins of society, the Chamber which liberates freely on the laws, the Magistrate which applies them, the Government which ensures their execution and the national army which safeguards the independence and integrity of the motherland?

"I am, Sir, your devoted servant, J. LOUBET."

GERMANY SENDS A WAR SHIP TO SAMOA.

The Cruiser Cormoran Leaves Shanghai Bound for Apia.

SHANGHAI.

Feb. 21.—The German war ship Cormoran has left Kiao Chow for Hong Kong and Apia, Samoa.

The Cormoran is a third-class cruiser. She carries eight 4.1-inch quick-firing guns and 7 Maxim guns of smaller calibre.

Berlin, Feb. 21.—The Cologne Gazette to-day, in an inspired article, sharply criticises the recently-published letter addressed by Chief Justice Chambers, of Samoa, to his brother. The paper says:

"The facts of the situation are that Mataafa received five-sixths and Malietoa Tanuasi one-sixth of the votes cast. The election was conducted in strict accordance with Samoan custom, and the result was inevitable, according to Samoan customs, as he is only eighteen years old. Mr. Chambers, prior to election, recognized Mataafa's eligibility. All these facts Mr. Chambers ignored when he declared Malietoa Tanuasi elected. His declaration that Mataafa was ineligible comes with particular force, because it was the American delegates at the conference of 1889 who did not admit Germany's objection to Mataafa."

The Cologne Gazette then declares it to be wholly untrue that the German war ship Falko supported Mataafa. The Falko, it says, was strictly neutral. It is said positively that the American side has made its last concession, and the Canadians cannot expect any better terms hereafter than they have now refused.

On the question which, perhaps, was the foremost in the minds of the negotiators—the Alaskan boundary issue—complaints are coming in of continued alleged encroachment of the Canadian authorities on the Alaskan side of the border, and information alleging that the Canadian customs authorities are collecting duties on American residents within our territory has been placed in the possession of the Washington Government.

In one instance, according to a complaint from an American resident who lives near Wrangell, the Canadian authorities established themselves about two miles this side of the line fixed by Government survey made by A. Lacey, and openly asserted their authority there. The matter will be taken up promptly here and investigated, the advice here being that there is a strained situation along the Alaskan border between the Americans and Canadians which might lead to trouble.

Porter Sees Ambassador White.

Berlin, Feb. 21.—Robert P. Porter visited the United States Ambassador, Andrew D. White, to-day.

Porter, who is now in Berlin, is on his way to the United States, and will be in New York in a few days.

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HIGH JOINTS ARE HOWEWARD BOUND.

The Dominion Commissioners on Their Way Back to Ottawa.

Without any purpose to start a flood of recriminations the American members of the Joint High Commission feel that they have not been to blame for the failure to reach an agreement, but that they are justified in the statement that they have made concessions after concessions. It is supposed that reasons of internal policy, founded on the belief that they would be in better position before the session of the Parliament last beginning, if able to assert that they had refused to sacrifice Canadian interests, have actuated the Canadian members of the Commission in their course.

It is possible that better results may attend a further conference of the joint body next summer; but while the officials here regret exceedingly the failure so far to reach an agreement, it is said positively that the American side has made its last concession, and the Canadians cannot expect any better terms hereafter than they have now refused.

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